HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

SCARCITY OF SHAD AND SALMON-VEGETABLES ABUNDANT-THE SUPPLY OF MEAT, POULTRY

The shad fishermen have cause to be discouraged at the dismal failure of the present senson, which for want of fish is already drawing to a close. This is the third season in succession which has proved a financial failure to them, and the complaints against the oil factories of the Jersey shore, which are said to have driven all the shad out of the Bay and Narrows, are loud and deep. The few North River bucks to be found in the market sell for 35 cents, and the roes for 50 cents each. Bucks from the Connecticut River bring 50 cents, and the roes 75 cents. Fresh caught salmon are also very scarce and continue to sell at \$1 a pound. There are plenty of other varieties of fish, however, which are sold at figures low enough to satisfy the most im-perunious. Cod can be had at 8 and 12 cents a pound, haddock at 8 cents, halibut at 15 cents, etriped bass at 15 and 20 cents, dressed eels at 18 cents and live lobsters at 12 cents a pound. Flukes, a new arrival on the list, sell for 12 cents, flounders cents, blackfish 12 cents, pompano 50 cents, and weakish 15 cents a pound. Fresh mackerel of the largest size are worth 25 and 30 cents a pound, while the smaller tish, or "tinkers" as the fisher-men dub them, bring only 8 cents. The latter are

while the smaller tish, or "tinkers" as the heller need on them, bring only 8 cents. The latter are suitable fish for trying.

The price of Long Island brook tront remains mehanged at \$1 a pound, frozen tront from Canada being worth 50 cents. The dealings in frogs' legs contains to be large although they command 75 cents a pound. Among other edicacies in the fish line may be mentioned whitebair, now worth 50 cents a pound, 25 cents cheaper than it was last week, shad roe 25 cents a pair, and soft crabe \$1 50 a dozen. The place of the cyster has been supplied by the clam, for which there is an active demand. Little Neck clams bring 50 cents a hundred when opened, and the large, hard variety sells for 75 cents a hundred.

An abundance of vegetables at comparatively low prices is a pleasant reature of the markets.

An abundance of vegetables at comparatively low prices is a pieasant reature of the markets. Especially is this true of asparagus. This vegetable is sold in bundles weighing about three pounds and having twenty spikes to the bundle. That which comes from New-Jersey sells for 15 cents a bundle. Some of the better quality from Oyster Bay, Long Island, brings 25 cents. Green peas are 40 cents a peck, Bermuda onions 10 cents a quart, new potatoes 30 cents a half peck, and Florida tomatoes 20 cents a quart. Simpuer squashes are 10 cents each, and Long Island radiables 3 cents a bunch. New carrots can be bought for 8 cents a bunch, and new beets at the rate of three bunches for 25 cents. Spinach sells for 15 cents a half peck, encumbers 8 cents each, lettuce 5 cents a head, rlubarb or "pie-plant" 5 cents a bunch, and string beans at 25 cents for two quarts.

spinach sens for 15 cents a bead, runbarb or "preplant" 5 cents a bunch, and string beans at 25 cents for two quarts.

There is reason, the butchers say, to hope for lower prices for meats hereafter as the grass cattle begin to reach the market. But the quality of the meat, they add, will not be so line as that of the corn-fed beef supplied to the market during the winter and spring months. Prices have not changed during the past seven days. Porterhouse steak continues to sell for 25 and 30 cents, sirlon steak 22 and 25 cents, and round steak for 20 cents a pound. Rib roast can be had for 23 cents and sirloin roast for 18 cents. A piece of corned beef is worth from '14 to 18 cents, a pound, stewing meat 12 and 14 cents, a shin of beef 75 cents, and a leg of matton \$1. Hindquarters of spring lamb sell for \$3 and the forequarters for \$2.50. Veal cutlets bring 32 cents, fillet of veal '28 cents, loin of veal 25 cents, and veal breasts 18 cents, forequarters 14 cents, shoulders of mutton 12 cents, indiquarters are worth 18 cents, forequarters have be had for 4 cents each, tripe for 7 cents a pound, fresh pork 16 cents, smoked ham 20 cents and fresh ham for 16 cents, and domestic ducks 32 cents a pound.

The price of poultry continues high. A tarkey cannot be had tor less than 30 cents a pound. Chickens are worth 35 cents and domestic ducks 32 cents a pound and eggs for 22 cents a dozen.

Fresh butter is selling for from 25 to 35 cents a pound and eggs for 22 cents a dozen.

Strawberries sell according to quality from 20 to 35 cents a quart. Most of the berries brought bere this spring have been of an internor quality and the supply has not been abundant as compared with former years.

MENU.

Noodle Soup.
Boiled Maskerel, Wuite Sauce.
Chembers.
Fillet of Berr. Potation Mashed.
Cauliflower.
Chicken Fie.
Bariup Sold. Mayounaise Dressing.
Cheese. Crackers.
Apple Custard. Fresh Pincapple.
Bonbous.
Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

APPLE CUSTARD.—Peel and core eight or ten meniam-szed apples; iny them in cold water until the syrup is prepared in which to boil them; make a syrup with a tencupful of water, the gratel yellow rind and jince of one lemon, and a few pieces of suck cintamon. When the syrup becomes clear put in the apples and sammer until soft. Take up the apples in in a draming spoon, and put them on the dish in which they are to be served; hot in the the dish in which they are to be served; but up the syrup and pour over them; make a soft custari with the yolks of four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of powdered surar, and a scant quart of milk. When cold spread it over the apples. Whip the whites of the eggs, flavor with lemon, and place on the custard. Color in the oven.

LOBSTER FRITTERS.—Cut the meat of a cold because before not due and mix the lobster fat with

bonet obster into dice and mix the lobster fat with it. Add three-quarters of a curful of mushrooms cut into dice. S. ason this maxime with celery salt and cayenne peoper. Put a piece of butter, halt the size of an egg, into a sancepan, and when it bubbles size of an egg, into a saucepan, and when it bubbles stir in a tab esponint of flour. Let the flour cook a little, then add a cupiul f cream and some finely immeed parsley. Stir until the sauce thickens, then add the other ingredients, and stir well until they become scalding hot. Remove from the fire and stir in the well-neaten yorks of three eggs. Spread this mixture an inch thick upon a buttered dish and set it upon nee to become chined. Then cut it into small paralle, ogranus, and roll them in fritter batter, or beaten eggs and bread crumbs. Fry them in boiling lard.

Vols-ad-vert with Strawberries.—When the

Vols-AU-VENT WITH STRAWBURRIES.-When the Vols-AU-VENT WITH STRAWBERRIES.—When the paré-shells are nearly baked draw them to the edge of the oven and brush the top over with white of eag beaten up with a little water and slightly sweetened. Sprinkle sugar over them, and return them to the oven. When they are done, fill them with fresh or preserved fruit, sprinkling a little sugar over fresh little. Serve them without the lids with a spoonful of winpped cream upon each patty.

STUFFED CABBAGE.—Take a large fresh cabbage and cut out the neart; file the vacancy with stuffing made of cooked chicken or veal chopped very fine and highly seasoned, and rolled into bais with yolk of ergs. The the cabbage firmly together and boil in a covered kettle for two hours.

PRINE PUDDING.—Scald one pound of French princes, let them swell in the hot water till soft, drain and extract the stones, spread on a dish and dredge with flour; take a gill of milk from a quart, dredge with near; take a giff of mist from a quart-stir mion gradually eight tablespoonints of sifted flour; beat six eggs very light and stir by degrees into remainder of the quirt of milk, afternating with the batter; add prunes, one at a time; boil two hours and serve with wine sauce or cream.

two hours and serve with wine sauce or cream.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup of sugar; half cup butter; one egg; cup sweet milk; tablespoonful soda, disso ved in milk; two teaspoonful cream tartar in the flour; three cups flour; half teaspoonful extract of lemon. Sorinkie a little sugar over the top just before patting in the oven, bake in a small breadpan, and when done cut in squares, and serve with sauce made of two tablespoonful butter, cup of sugar, tablespoonful flour wet with a little cold water and surred until the cream; and a punt of boiling water, let boil two or three minutes, stirring all the time. After taking from the fire add half teaspoonful extract of lemon.

THE RAGE FOR AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

From The Hour.

Like gambling the passion grew, until during the list season fastionable women in this city have seemed mad upon the subject. To persons who think women should enser any nich of labor which opens before them just as men as, there is no more objection to amateur or professional acting than there is no co-education; but the people in New York who have been seezed with the theatrical passion are just the dense who do not hold these internal yours. The young the days who bave appeared in public so often lately been sexed with the theatrical passon are just the ones who do not hold these interal views. The young women who have appeared in public so often lately taink it is "accrae" for one of their sex to take any position for pay which brings her in contact with understanding the passon are with the contact with understanding to the streets understanding the passon are with position to matter how reputable the latter may ac. In fact they belong to the class which agrees with Dr. Dix, that the place for women is at home, working altar clotus. Now thus is, of course, a cate and sweet line of conduce for women who like it and can afford it. But why do not these same persons stoke to their freed conduce for women who like it and can afford it. From their own point of view, is it "nice" for a young women to appear before a more or less mixed and encounted by the points to allow men on the sage to take liberties with need to appear before a more or less mixed and encounted by the case. To prevent this, when diving, the pressure upon the membrane from without should be compensed to display berself, to actract attention to all her good points, to allow men on the sage to take liberties with need to appear before a more or less mixed and her good points, to allow men on the sage to take liberties with need to appear before a men on the stage to take liberties with need to prove the period many of the point of the poi

was a mere pretence to gratify a morbid desire for notoriety.

In London the craze has impelled a number of gilded youths to take positions at the theatres at a few shillings a week, as "welking gentlemen." Only one or two women have done this. Here neither men nor women have gone so far yet; but some of the fashionable ladies in New-York seem so nearly daft on the subject that this will probably be their next move. They imarine that they have "God-given gifts" in this direction—to quote the language of one of them. Their vanity and conceit have reached an awful height. One of the most fashionable and "swell" of these persons said recently, when she was asked to take a part in an amateur performance: "I will do so, provided I am allowed to select my own company to support me." She did not get the engagement—we mean her offer was not accepted. The people who were getting up the play for the gratification of their own vanity did not intend to be balked in that way.

Stage-struck fashionable people would do well to think carefully before they take any more steps toward entering the profession in earnest. There is a great difference between attaining success as a professional and attained. In London the craze has impelled a number of gilded

torious. Indeed, if the amsteur theatrical people are wise they

RANDOM NOTES AT CONEY ISLAND.

THE PROMISE OF THE COMING SEASON. A GLANCE AT THE HOTELS, THE BEACHES, PAVIL-

IONS, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST. There is a tradition that Sir Henry Hudson was the first to dispute with the proprietors the possession of Coney Island, but that finding the prices so high and the beer so poor, he relinquished his claim for a paltry sum, bought an excursion ticket on the Mary to figure as the keeper of bathing machines or to stay where there was such a superfluity of water. So early one June morning, before the dew had gone to grass, he quietly stole away. But others, with an eye for investments more keen than his, were early to the resent. Coney Island was quietly filled in with garbage, planted with bath-houses and soon blossomed into a full-blown

summer resort.

close of last season—possibly a little more so. The hotels seem a tride rusty. It is difficult, no doubt, to keep them fresh so near the sait water; but there is this consolution, that whatever the hotels lack in freshness is always made up by the waiters. This is peculiarly Hotel Brighton for five years. His experience was such that at the expiration of his lease last fall he gave it up

a time of great activity. Three bundled men are hard in a graming spoon, and put them on high they are to be served; boil up the Brighton and the iron piers. The paint-brush flashes in heard in the land. The winter's storms have somewhat neard it is a charge of the Ocean Parkway, but a judicious use of the shovel and the hoe will soon restore r to its former greatness. The 5-cent railway had a trying experience through the winter and came out a little the worse for wear. The Brighton Beach bathing pavillon having long furnished baths to others took one itself and in consequence is somewhat demoralized. The edge of the sea, which was before several hundred feet in front of it, was for a time about an equal distance behind it. The pavillon was surrounded by water but it has recently been moved back on a line with the station of the 5-cent ratiroad. The Moorish pavilion and the tireworks poles suffered severely from the storms. The beach between Brighton and West Brighton is uninjured, but the roadway of the Concourse is in a very dilapidated state.

Over the sait marsh between Manhattan Beach and the village of Sheepshead Bay it is said that a bridge will be built. This bridge will fill a long-felt want.

The long stretch of unadulterated sand that lay be tween Manhattau and Brighton beaches was one of the attractions of Coney Island in its earlier years. Children played on it, mothers wept on it and elderly persons, with large cases, delighted to write their names thereon. But like the foam on the river, like the bubble on the fountain, it has gone, and forever. The Marine Railway did it. It will cost, as heretofore, 5 cents to ride on this railway, and the driver will furnish change to the amount of \$2.

amount of \$2.

Down at the west end of the island there will be a glittering array of cheap, dirty and dittle hotels. Here Down at the west end of the island lifere will be a glittering array of cheap, dirty and little botels. Here the peanut will seent the air, and the clam-chowder, consisting of one ciain and a pint of flidd, will rival the aquarium. There will be unalloyed pleasure here. Beer will be the staple article of commerce and "Jersey lightning" will be the only attempt at ficeworks. Vanderveer's was the first Coney Island hotel to open

this season. All the hotels in that vicinity are wasning their dishes and drying their towels and will be ready for the spring trade soon. their dishes and drying their lowels and will be ready for the spring trade soon.

The great iron piers have braved the blast and the bill-how's anoes with great equaninity and fortifinde. Some of the planking was torn up and washed away, but that damage has soon repaired, and the piers are now ready to receive the few remaining couples who did not finish their courling last year.

The police arrangements at Manbattan Beach—and they are no small remure of Coney Island life—inventeen completed and the Pinkertons will again see that the grass is kept green and that no one escapes with the hotel spoons.

the grass is kept green and that no one escapes with the motel spoons.

Those monuments of art, the wooden cow, camera obscura, the ocean observatory and Bannell's Museum, will again make life miserable to those few people who do not go to the a schore to see the circus or drink milk from a wooden cow. There will also be the museual annoher of rifle galleries and lemonate jungles to decor the unwary and make the mappy sad.

The great rush of people to Europe tails summer will not scrietisly affect the hotels at Concy Island will of course be neld responsible for their own folly. But few of those who go to Europe could afford to go to Coacy Island, so that their absence will not be keenly feit. The must at the Manhattan Beach Hotel will be under the advice, council and direction of P. sarsfield Gimore. Mr. Gilmore himself will be sufficient to attract a crowd. His band will help him out to the best of his ability.

The iron steamboats will begin to run to Concy Island. The fron steamboats will begin to run to Coney Island

on May 26.

A CLERICAL SYMPOSIUM.

Continued from Fourth Pa e.

physical point of view, the observance of Sunday is a duty of absolute consequence." John Bright thinks that "the stability and character of our country, the advancement of our race," depend upon its observance. Shaftesbury declares that the laborers said to him in 1880, that breaking down of the Sabbath meant "seven days' work for six days' wages." Waddy warned the Commons lately that to devote Sunday to amusements generally would "tighten the collar of work" on the laborer as on other days. And Adam Smith decided that "the Sabbath as a political institution is of inestimable value, independently of its claims to divine author-

The 'Sabbath, then, according to these high authorities, is invaluable as a civil renovator, a moral and social disinfectant. And, since our State has legalized it, that protection may accrue to those who wish to observe it on strictly religious principles. who wish to observe it on strictly religious principles, the law only enjoins the legat provision that every man must use his own so as not to injure another in the full enjoyment of his rights. This is all that our Penal Code proposes by closing the most fertile sources of crime and by preventing disturbance in the exercise of religious liberty. If, then, the day of rest is of such civil and legal importance on economic principles, in what consists its value as a moral and political agent? The working classes know too well that it is not merely a day of rest, change and anusement, for to hold it thus is simply to make it a stalking-horse by which grinding capital may compel a seven-day bondage. Its power is found in its peligious character, inseparably united with its civil privileges, in all healthy and moral nations. And here no means are at band to enforce the observance of Sanday; this must be left to moral sussion and to the healthy practice and example of religious men. Reform among the degraded classes by this method is slow, but it is sure, and every true American owes it to himself and his country to stand side by side with the naw which protects the civil privilege, and with the moral torces which exalt the Nation, by keeping a religious Sabbath.

The most pure and far-sighted Americans have not failen a whit behind the leaders of civil and religious liberty in Europe in exalting the Sabbath, Justice Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, says: "There is abundant justification for our Sanday laws, regarding them as a nere civil institutional custom of our fathers in remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy, is the foundation-strone of our political system, and the only hope of American freedom, progress and glory." Far as this goes, Emerson goes further, saying: "Christianity the Sabbath day to keep it holy, is the foundation-stone of our political system, and the only hope of American freedom, progress and glory." Far as this goes, Emerson goes further, saying: "Christianity thas given us th the law only enjoins the legal provision that every

world."

We talk foolishly and cut the nerve of our own right arm, when we imagine that our Sabbath is undermined because some of its aspects are not of Puritan strictness. The coel and clear intelligence of our people practically adopts the wisdom of Burke: "They who always labor can have no true indigment: they exhaust their attention, burn out their candles, and are left in the dark." The Sabbath and the Kepublic stand fitnely, neither of them endangered because they have changed some of their features since their foundation. Beth principle and profit invoke Christian civilization in support of the Sabbath and hone it when given. All intelligent informers units with the petitioning engineers of the New-York Central Kaifmad: "Give us the Sabbath for rest, and we will accomplish more work and do it better in aix days than we now can do in seven." And De Toequeville simply records the result of this sentiment in his crisp observation: "Nothing strikes a foreigner on his arrival in America more forcefully than the regard paid to the Sabbath." Great changes have taken place in our population since he made the remark, but to the keen European eye this fact is as marked as ever.

Thomas Ammirade.

New-York May 17, 1883.

for the people practically adopts the westom of that at the experiment of this lease hat fall be given in the secret secretary and the secretary that at the experiment of the firigition sand with his been a creat attraction for the people of Brookivin. Mr. Bresin of course had no objection to their earlies and somewhat the secretary of the held will be somewhat the secretary of the held will be secretary of the held will be seen a creat attraction for the reading of the held will be seen at the secretary of the held will be seen at the secretary of the held will be seen and whether any the secretary of the held will be continued on the European plan. It contains about 300 resons, and in the height of the season regress that it is an attraction. The New-York Clear will be continued on the European plan. It contains about 300 resons, and in the height of the season regress that it is an attraction. The New-York Clear will be continued on the European plan. It contains about 300 resons, and in the height of the season regress that it is a not more. The New-York Clear will be continued on the European plan. It contains about 300 resons, and in the height of the season regress that it is a not more. The New-York Clear will be continued on the European plan. It contains about 300 resons, and in the height of the season regress that it is a not more. The New-York Clear will be continued on the European plan. It contains about 300 resons, and in the height of the season regress that it is a not more. The New-York Clear will be continued on the European plan. It contains the Manhattan. It will be opened on My 30. The Oriental will be opened on My 30. The Oriental will be continued to the height of the season regress that the season will be a previously and the height of the season regress that the season will be a previously and the height of the season regress that the season will be a previously and the height of the season regress that the season will be a previously and the height of the season regress that the seas are that this will be a gala season. Certainly where you make the mistake and now's you farget it. Why, the just from 7 to 9 that a man with his head as far as the hotels are conserved the prospect is bright and almost exhibitanting. It is a time of great activity. Three hundred men are larger and almost the prospect is bright and almost exhibitant problems. if he added the wat r, sail gave it him here in the store Weil, you can bet all the money you've get that I know a trick worth two of that. I work it this way. I say it our 'jim jammy 'friend, 'look here, now, you don't wan no sciditiz powder. West you want is suitide to que your nerves, restore the tone of your stomach and brace you up generally. Been drinking, ata's you? Though as much, and yet you want to go drinking those person-ous selding powders. You just leave it to me and I'll fix you quick us a wink. Then I make him up a mixture ns hear than a seichiz powder at wnolesale, and give it to him. He drinks it down, fe is brisked up for the moment, and asks what he's got to pay. Well, I size him up and silek him for as much as I think he'listand, never less than \$1 - aometimes \$2. I have got as such as \$2.50 for what wasn't worth 2's ceals. But then, you see, there's the advice-grafile? No sir," ended the enterprising youth as he hindly dished up a stamp out of a arrayer thill of cors and sireking-plaster, "no, air, I suppose Frenchmen are all right in France, where they ought to stay, but in this city, judging from the speciment." Later in the same evening the reporter visited a better sort of drug store in Eleventh-st. Handsomely - even artistically - fitted up, bright and cheerful loosing, it flooded the blackness of the minit with an inviting stream of light, which seemed to teader a greeding to every belated plasser's). A brisk young man was writing at a desk, and rose with anacriy when the reporter entraced. After binding the later is purphase, nearly tied up as only a druggist can the up apacange, the clerk seemed gind of the connect of a level minines' cust.

"One sets lonely sitting here all night," said he, "for you know we never close, night or day. I ining there is only one other store in New-Yorg that follows our example, and as a newspaper man I suppose you know that particular out well enough. It's different in Brookiya where there are nearly a score of all ingult stores, why there should be any difference I don't know, for our nigat-crastion is closely akin to that of the day time. People send prescriptions to be made up from as far upiown as Forty-secon set. Yes, I used to be annoyed at direct your secon set. Yes, I used to be annoyed at direct your and distributed when your or chin-muse except on rare occasions. I have some of the ooms on an famile and eaves at 10, while the use of the ooms on an and the particular and course in the local course, and course, a no leave at 10, while the use of the ooms on the and leaves at 1 ny less than a seidhiz powder at wnolesale, and give t

POLITICS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Ex-Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesots, who was in the city a few days ago, in the course of

a conversation, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: We are so removed from the centre of political topics in our State that we never become deeply interested in politics till we are on the verge of a Presidential election. Minnesota is so thoroughly Republican that not even the emperance question obtains her mind. We have a Temperance party, not so much because we need it, but to be in the political fashion. Our temperance men are pretty sensible and do not materially interfere with any one. Then we have our crops and a good rich soil to attend to. The Republican party is u ited and don't

Presidential issues!"

from politics, and partly for the reasons I have just

given you."
. "Is there not more confidence among the Democrats of the Northwest I"

"I don't believe they know very much about their own "I don't believe they know very much about their own opinious yet. They are in the minority in Minnesota, you know, but, as far as my observation extends, the feeling avong them is, I believe, stronger for Filden than for any other Democrat. East or West. Thiden has been so well advertised, is so woven into the Democratic traditions of the past eight years, that it would be easy to awaken their enthusiasm with his name. I don't recall any Democratic aspirants among us."

What is the feeling with regard to free trade as an issue i"

any Democrate aspirants among us.

"What is the feeling with regard to free trade as an issue i"
"It will find little sympathy through the Northwest. Democrats as well as Republicans are inclined to be protectionists. The farming and manufacturing people of Minnesota and adjoining states take a practical view of this question, and if free trade is incorporated as a plank in the Democratic platform it will do the party no good, and I expect it will lose it some votes; not cnough, perhaps, to do any particular injury. Among Republicans turough the West it seems to me there is a nestre to reconcile oid differences among temperance people as with others. It has always been a curious fact to me that the temperance party, essentially alhed with the Republicans, should manifest such a perverse malignancy toward them. I do not think the temperance question can ever become a National issue. Our State will not only hold its own, but I expect will show a large increase in the majority for the next Republican candidate for President, wheever he may be. We have as yet no preferences to express."

A CLUB FOR STRANGERS.

SUCCESS OF THE JUNIOR CENTURY: METHODS AND AIMS OF A PECULIAR SOCIAL

ORGANIZATION. The Junior Century is the title of an association connected with Grace Church parish and sus-tained by the thoughtful munificence of the parish inores. Yet it is not a parish society, nor a church society. It is not a diluted form, even, of a Christian association; nor not a diluted form, even, or a christian as the disguise of is it an evangelical mission under a thin disguise of bookish philanthropy. Nor is it a soug harbenor rallying ground for tale "cranks" or tramps; nor a Holly Tree Inu, with its pious dole of tracts and coffee. It is approached through a fascinating bit of city gardening. It hestles in a group of commanding Gothle architecture in white marble. One must pass under the shadow of a church and by the door of a rectory to enter it, but there is nothing intrusive in either. Indeed, it is unlike any other club. No trade or profession or creed or sex monopolizes it. No golden key or heavy bank account will open its doors, and no burdensome dues or fees or assessments break in upon the repose of its member-

There is a want of wine cellars and the festive atmos-

There is a want of wine cellars and the restive atmosphere of the bar-room and regtaurant. One misses the flashy slang, the ill-flavored stories, the smulling cards with rell-spiced "points," and the everlasting patter of "sports" and stock operators. A clean bid of honesty and merality alone will open the doors of the Junior Century, and one must be a dweller in lodgings, Junior Century, and one must be a dweller in lodgings, lonely or a stranger, and busied in some respectable calling. In short, the Rector of Grace Church, in this organization had in mind that large class of striving, deserving, unfriended, yet intelligent men and women, to whom the enforced solutide and isolation of a great city come with keemed privations of fellowship, none and its community of thought and is cling.

The curvest welcome to the hospitality of the Janior

evenings provided by each money a lonely, aroung the in the cupy. Let us breaking in upon a lonely, aroung the in the clip.

The cinb-rooms are generously supplied with gratuit-tous stationary, and may be used for gorrespondence, incertains with richass, and especially of women in oddings for the calls which they may receive. The women's rooms, nowere, are have accessible to men-save on the two monthly evenings already mentioned, and no one is then received without the only introduc-tion, which is made a sancient glucance of respec-

and no one is lifen received without the end integration, which is made a sufficient glarance of respect ability.

It is naturally inquired at what charges the Junior Century is available to its membership, the charges are interest nonlined and so axed that while one associate hedeponence of the membership is secured, the member may yet do something regularly for the fund. An contribute twenty after cents motivally, or two dollars and a had cach year, and there are no contingent charges or assessments. It is influent to estimate the story measure or practical beach, flowing from this unique organization. Women come to New Yord for special studies in music and art as the chooper Union and elsewhere, or to prepare for tenchers work, or to face classes in schoops, or to private some other honorable hourself. A proper factor of introduction is recognized plainy by the parisin communities, and the stranger that he self-at once relieved from the foresthesial and writenessings of foothing or non-tunglishess late, factorized 2 mong intelligent and congenial proper, and the best structure for none safeguarias and privategies placou within her reach. Young men—storems, cierks, hone entering mercantile or prifessional intelligent and congenial proper, and treating entering mercantile or prifessional intelligent and received when most race on common grounds of afteringent and well-oriered inferiouss. Alternative domestic of social retailous-serie medion common grounds of aftering the work. The opportunity is by no meems examined; there is room nor many more dimined contains an examined; there is room nor many more dimined contains in New-York; and large cracs ensuring mercannic core is strong of mercannic of cauche.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK IN TROUBLE,

While James Rickard, employed as a messenge While James Rickard, employed as a messenger in the Sherm's office, was standing in the passage way of the City Hall station of the cleval of railroad looking at the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday, ne was accossed by Anthony, emistick who demanded to know that he was 6. 2 there. Rickard wished to know by what authority he asked the question, Constock replied that he possessed sufficient authority to compel him to move on. A wrangle followed, ending with a tussic. Comstock showed his special deputy sheriff's budge and took life kard into custody. Instice White is the Tombs Police Court dismissed the complaint.

Sheriff Davidson declared his intention of taking away the deputy sheriff's warrant and badge

dismissed the complaint.

Sheriff Paydason declared his intention of taking away the deputy sheriff's warrant and badge possessed by Mr. Comstock.

Mr. Kickard said that he stopped in the passageway for a moment to look at the Brooklyn birdge. A man, whom he did not know but afterward learned was Anthony Comstock, roughly demanded to know what he blockaded the passage-way. He demanded to know what authority he presessed. Comstock replied that he had sufficient authority to throw him down stairs. At the same time Comstock and one of his followers seized Rickard and began to drag him down the steps. Rickard resisted, and when about four steps from the bottom the party fell and rolled to the bottom. Rickard's clothing was torn. He was dragged to the Tombs, with the result already stated. Robert Bonyage, stenographer of Part I, of the Supreme Court, characterized the conduct of Comstock and his assistant as an ourrage and brutal in the extreme. Mr. as an on rage and brutal in the extreme. Mr. Rickard will begin an action against Comstock for

attend to. The Republican party is u ited and don't know anything about Haif-breeds and Staiwarts. They have something better to think of. We have an election this fall for Governor, and the present incumbent, Governor Hubbard, who has served one term, I am quite sure, will be renominated and re-elected. He is, an able, popular Executive, and has given general satisfaction and is deserving of re-election."

"Do you hear any expression with regard to coming Presidential issues:"

"No, I hear very little, partly because I have retired"

Kickard will begin an action against Comstock for unliawful arrest.

Comstock said that Rickard pushed him as he was passing him. He told him that he had no right to dock the way and directed him to go away. "He defied me and I arrested him," Mr. Comstock added, He considered that the had simply done his action. Mr. Comstock added that would repeat his action. Mr. Comstock added that he did not threaten to throw the man down stairs and remarked that Mr. Bonynge had committed perjury when he so testified in the police court.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MAY 19, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Actual Salek | Closing | C. St. L. & P. D. | 57% | 57% | 57% | 57% | 56% | 56% | 56% | 56% | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | 1.700 | O'o'g, H'g't, Low't Final, Bid. |Ask'd 265,307 Total sates of the day GOVERNMENTS. United States 3s Registered 20,000 ..

American Ex Bauk L Bloom & M 1st Texas Pacific 1st

HONDS AND BANK STOOKS

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

descriptions of June 20, 17 West,

SATURDAY, May 19-P. M. The market opened this morning dail and barely

steady at last evening's prices, and a weakness was almost immediately afterward developed; but this was successfullly checked, and prices rose to and in some instances to better than last night's igures. With the large covering of "shorts" by the average traders, however, the element of strength had departed and the improvement was short in duration, and was followed by duiness and shrinking values. In the morning's rally the stocks of Union Pacific, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western-the two most active stocks of the day-were conspicuous, and in the final declines they were almost equally conspicuous: they closed lower than last evening by 1 per cent for Union Pacific and 7s per cent for Delaware. Luckawanna and Western. The final decines, however, are almost universal, and St. Paul and Manttoba, among the inactive stocks, shows a loss of 24 per cent, while among those recording sales of 10,000 shares or upward, Northern Pacific preferred shows the largest lost-15s per cent. Richmond and Danville, and Richmond and West Point were exceptionally strong and show final advances of 1 per cent each, but the reported transactions in them were only 300 and 3,000 shares respectively. The market closed weak at about the lowest figures for the day.

Government bonds were very dull and firm; bids for the 312s were advanced 12 per cent. Annexed are the closing quotations:

Bid. Asach.
U. S. 6 9 1801. Level 112 5 112 5 U. S. cur ds. 1835. 137
U. S. 6 9 1801. Level 112 5 112 5 U. S. cur ds. 1835. 137
U. S. 6 1 1007 8 9 119 5 110 5 U. S. cur ds. 1835. 130
U. S. 6 1107 7 cut. 119 5 U. S. cur ds. 1835. 130
U. S. 6 1107 7 cut. 119 7 U. 119 5 U. S. cur ds. 1835. 130
U. S. 6 207 ceats. 103 5 103 5 U. S. 6 100 5 103 5 U. S. 6 100 5 U. S. 6 1 Bid. Asked.

Transactious in State bonds included Tennesse Compromise at 4 advance to 44, South Carolina Consolidated 4s at 105, Missouri 6s, 1886 and 1887 at 1093, and Alabamas, Class C, at 8416. Of city ank stocks, American Exchange sold at 128, an advance of 1 per cent, and Commerce at 156.

The business in railroad bonds generally was un important in amounts; prices for the speculative cinds sympathized with the changes in the snare market. Erie second consols declined 7s to 97. Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 6s, after selling up 14 to 8314, closed at 8234. Richmond and Danville debentions rose from 6914 to 70 and closed at 69. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia incomes fell to 37 and rose to 381s. Wabash general 6s were steady at yesterday's recovery to 77. Texas and Pacific incomes were down 1 per cent at 60% and firsts Rio Grande division, after 8214, at 815s were 4 lower than yesterday. Atlantic and Pacific incomes advanced 1 per cent to 32% and closed at 31, and Fort Worth and Denver firsts were 12 higher at 7512. Boston, Hartford and Eric firsts rose 3 per cent to 34. Cen rai of New-Jersey incomes were off to 91. New-York. Chicago and St. Lonis firsts were firm at 1024 of 1024 against 102 yesterday, and West Shore and Buffalo firsts 5x were active at 794 of 80.

The Sub-Treasury statement to-day shows a loss

to its general balance of \$298,109, made up by coin loss of \$441,980, less a currency gain of \$143, \$77. The day's operations covered: Receipts, \$988,181: payments, \$1,286,290; currency halances, \$7,748,352; coin balance, \$113,086,672, Money on call at the Stock Exchange continues to be in abundant supply, but is working harder; rates to-day \$22\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{2}\gar{

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposit liabilities:

May 19. May 19. Changes, 900 Legal-tenders, 20 881,100 21,975,100 Inc. 1,094,000 Total reserve. \$50,003,100 \$82,534,000 Inc. \$1,630,000 against dep'sits 75,899.275 \$76,773,375 Inc. 874.100

Surplus \$5,003,825 \$5,760,625 Inc. \$756,800

ccipts \$559,952. The United States Treasury re-ceived \$477,000 National bank notes for redemp-tion, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

1883. \$1,338,000 155,000 110,000 1,136,000 \$2,739,000\$2,133,000 Total \$2.180,000 \$2.730,000 \$2.730,000 \$2.630,000 The United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$282,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$740,000; National bank circulation outstanding — currency notes, \$357,926,440; gold notes, \$708,949.

notes, \$708,949.

In London British consols were steady at 101 13-16 for money, and at 101 15-16 for account, United States 3½s were 12 lower at 105%; the 43 were unchanged at 122¼ and the 4½s were ½shigher at 114%. American raniways generally were nigner in response to yesterday's advance in the home markets, but the quotations are reported to 66 principally nominal. At Paris, French 3 per cents sold at 79.82½a79.87½, against 79.85 yesterday, and sight exchange on London was up to 25.28 francs to the £.

The gross earnings of the following radroads are

The gross earnings of the following railroads are reported:

 Number of nulss
 1882.
 1883.
 Difference.

 May I to May 17.
 \$1,369.000
 \$1,270.000
 hec. \$31,009.000

 Jan. I to May 17.
 10,130,237
 9,588,378
 hec. \$31,009.000
 CHICAGO AND ALTON. Laports of mercandise at New York: For the week: 1881, 1882, 1883, Dry goods \$1,701,503 \$2,121,424 \$1,492,949 inneral merchandise, 7,737,433 7,753,815 6,757,222

Total since Jan. 1 ... \$168,700,728 \$197,506,146 \$171,150,000 Exports of specie from New-York: * 1881, 1882, 1883. For the week...... \$197,500 \$4,675,500 \$48,393 Previously reported... 4,637,654 20,916,549 5,929,512

Total since Jan. 1... \$4,704,904 \$25,591,549 \$5,977,907 Imports of specie at New-York : | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1884 | 1884 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 | 1885 |

Total since Jan. 1.... \$29,371,316 \$1,589,451 \$6,072,931 CHICAGO MARKETS STILL FALLING.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CHICAGO, May 19 .- Grain and provisions kept on declining to-day. Nine long wheat men were closed out. Nine lambs were snora. Corn, which has stood up bravely during all the trying days of the past forthight, fipally gave way and dropped \$4c. Provisions moved in the direction they have been during the week. Half the telegraph wires were down when business began, the other half working so hornbig effect this would have on the market; but it was finally set down that Chesgo was nore bullish than the outside world, and that if sae were shut off for a while prices would temporarily advance. Before the opening, on the curb, the July option was bid up to 1123s and 12 cent above the close of Friday night. The strength insted until the telegraph comto sell from all over creation; some of them in answer to urgent calls for more margin sent out the night before; wanted, even at the eleventh loar, to join the winning onety. At about noon the market felt the full orce of this rush to sell, and the July option repped from \$1 124 to \$1 113. The indiscriminate ealing was very neavy, and not any more of course than the buying; but the sellers were many and the buyers cw. The Fairbanks concern and George C. Walker & o., both of whom are believed to have had much to do with the recent boom fit wheat, were buying the septem-ber options. May wheatchesed at \$1.08. June at \$1.08.

than those of tweaty-four hours ago.

Cern for May stopped at 55%c., for June at 56%c. and for July at 57%c, and 57%c. Is dropped apparently out of sympathy with the depressed feeling about the wheat pit. There were more bears to adgit than last night, and last night there were more than there were on Taursday. As the market has dropped the number of

and July at \$1 114. These figures were % and 4c. lower

nay of 22½ cents for the June option. June lard stopp 11.70, and July at 11.82½-547½ under Thursday

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, May 19. Extreme dulness was the chief feature of the speculation in Pipe Line certificates to-day. Saturday usually is a duli day, and it was natural that operators should rest somewhat after the exciting dealings of the last few days. There was no news from the oil fields and no rumors were current. Prices ranged from \$1 03's and ro rumors were current. Prices ranged from \$1 03's, and all 03's down to \$1 02's, then radiced to \$1 03's, and all 13's range of prices and the total dealings in New-York to all were as follows:

Opening N. Y. Pet. Cons. Kn. 103's 103's

The refined petroleum market was quiet but un-Lower Stories Unhealthful.-Sanitary investigation shows that in the apper rooms of a house a drier atmosphere prevails than in the lower rooms, the

former being also more comfortable in cold or foggy weather The conclusion to be drawn from this fact is

weather The conclusion to be drawn from this has that invalids and delicate persons should generally be placed in high and shelic-red situations, in the nignest rooms of a house, and by no means on the ground floor. It is better, too, if a nouse can be built on arches, or thoroughly ventilated underneath. "So you are married at last, Charlie. I hear your wife is a very energetic woman and keeps tulings stirred up. Or course you married her for love." "No," said the mushand, bracher nimself up. "I married her to cure my dyspepsie."